

elates that the reports in regard to Prince Bismarck's offering Austria an offensive and defensive alliance are fully confirmed. These proposals followed immediately upon the signature of the London protocol, but the Austrian military authorities prevented their definite consideration or acceptance at that time.

AUSTRIA READY TO STRIKE.

The *Herald* correspondent in Vienna telegraphs that the Austrian government is concentrating from 20,000 to 40,000 troops on the Serbian frontier. It seems to be now beyond all doubt that Austria has determined to occupy Serbia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, and it is expected that the passage of the Danube by the main body of the Russian army will be the signal for the Austrians to cross the frontier.

MAGYAR AGAINST SLAV.

The *Herald* correspondent in Bucharest reports that it is stated in that city that Hungarian feeling is very bitter against Roumania in consequence of the stand taken by the principality against Turkey. No people are more hostile to the designs of the Pan-Slavists than the Magyars, who, when they had the power, oppressed the Slavs as much as the Austrians oppressed Hungary. They owe an old grudge to Russia for helping Austria to quell their own insurrection in 1848-9. The feeling runs so high that the Hungarian authorities have prohibited the collection of money to aid the Roumanian wounded.

A TURKISH COLUMN ANNIHILATED.

The *Herald* correspondent at Spalato confirms the report cabled yesterday morning of the defeat of the Turks by the Montenegrins near Martonitz. The Turks, under Ali Saib, were completely routed, and their army was simply annihilated. Their tents, arms, ammunition and provisions fell into the hands of the Montenegrins and only a small number escaped to Spuz. The Montenegrin army continues to hold an advantageous position.

THE MONTENEGRO HEROES.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Herald* states that the news of the Montenegrin success near Martonitz is fully confirmed. The accounts which have reached the Austrian capital are from the best possible sources, and they represent the Turkish loss as being fearful.

A DREADFUL DEFEAT.

Contrary to Turkish reports of the junction of Suleiman Pacha and Ali Saib, the *Times* Cettinje correspondent, in a telegram dated June 21, says, relative to the Turkish defeat near Spuz:—"Later accounts show there never was a worse panic, a more disastrous rout, known in the annals of war between Turkey and Montenegro. It was only the artillery of the forts that saved the Turkish army from complete destruction."

NUMBERLESS DEAD.

"The Turkish dead cannot be counted because they lie along the plain nearly up to the Spuz, and the artillery of the city prevent approach. General Petrovich reports about one thousand dead within the ground recovered by the Montenegrins. The spirits of the people are very high here. It is confidently believed Suleiman will be driven back to Niesica."

THE GREAT RUSSIAN VICTORY.

The *Herald's* correspondent at Vienna sends further confirmation of the disastrous rout of the Turks in the Aras Valley, near the passes of Topak Kaleh. More than 30,000 men were engaged on both sides. In addition to the loss of their commanding officer the Turks left 600 dead on the field and were forced to Delibaba.

A GUNBOAT'S NARROW ESCAPE.

A Rusechuk despatch reports that on Wednesday the Russians collected a number of boats and six small steamers behind an island near Pirgos. A Turkish gunboat sent to reconnoitre narrowly escaped a torpedo launch. Considerable string damaged across the river, without much enmity to the Turks, although as the Russian boats were some time exposed to a heavy fire it is believed they suffered severely.

DETAILS OF THE BATTLE AT DELIBABA.

We have now detailed information respecting the first conflict in the open field between the Turks and Russians in Armenia, a brief account of which was telegraphed you yesterday. It will be remembered that Mukhtar Pacha reinforced the troops at Delibaba some days ago and ordered Commander Mehmet to advance through the passes from the Aras Valley and Pashin plain and meet the Russians. Mehmet, therefore, descended the slope and took up a position at Zeldikan or Saldachan, which is ten or twelve miles southwest of Toprak-Kaleh and just in front of the passes above mentioned.

THE PASSES ABANDONED.

His artillery strength is not stated, but it was not strong. His infantry was not above eight thousand and he had little or no cavalry, and that was of a bad quality. The Russian left, under Lieutenant General Tergukasoff, had, on the other hand, about ten thousand infantry and plenty of cannon, besides an effective cavalry force.

THE TURKS FORCE THE FIGHT.

The Turks brought on the fight by advances on the 15th inst. On the 16th day was spent in an artillery duel, but on the 16th the Russians began the execution of what was evidently a settled plan. Six bodies of Russian infantry advanced at six o'clock under a terrible cover of artillery fire.

COULD NOT BE STOPPED.

Notwithstanding the Turks returned a steady fire, the enemy continued to advance and finally, by detaching a strong body, turned the Turkish right flank, seized a commanding hill and quickly threw up breastworks and there established four field guns, which enabled them to rake almost the entire front of the Turkish line.

A SWATH OF DEAD MEN.

From this moment the losses of the latter were

serious. Their men fell rapidly. Their artillery was dislodged and the infantry exposed without support to a murderous fire. For over twenty minutes the Ottomans stood before this new attack.

LOSS OF THE COMMANDER.

At this crisis Mehmet fell dead. To increase the difficulties ammunition ran short. At ten o'clock the battle which the Turks held at the opening of the height was no longer tenable, and by midnight the last Turk was driven off. A cavalry charge followed, converting defeat into rout. What followed is not yet clear.

MUKHTAR PACHA'S PRECARIOUS POSITION.

One account says the Russians advanced into the Plain of Pashin, two miles from Mukhtar's position. This is apparently confirmed by a Russian official despatch saying:—"General Tergukasoff has left Zeldikan and is marching upon Kuprikol."

HAS HE THE RIVER BEHIND HIM?

On the other hand, Mukhtar Pacha's main position was, at last accounts, near Zewin, and it is certain that the Aras, which is not fordable at this season, flows between him and the troops beaten on Saturday, which would protect him from the Russian left wing.

CLOSING IN FROM KAIRS.

Another report says, however, that some of the army around Kair has advanced toward Erzerum, which may explain Mukhtar Pacha's threatened position. The latest Turkish advices, dated June 17, say the Turkish left wing is retreating on Erzerum, followed by a Russian general.

PRESENT POSITION OF THE ARMIES.

An Erzerum despatch, dated June 21, evening, says:—"The Russian left wing has fallen back on Khalat and Zeldikan. The Turkish right wing is in front of the mountain gorge of Delibaba. Mukhtar Pacha is still at Khorem-Duzee."

MUKHTAR PACHA'S CAPTURE OF BAJAZID.

The Constantinople *Hamidiat* announces that Palk Pacha, Turkish commandant at Van, having been advised of the approach of 1,000 Russians, despatched a body of cavalry and infantry against them. The Russians were defeated and fled to Bajazid, the district about which place the Turks have invested. As Palk Pacha has cut them off from all assistance the capitulation of Bajazid is imminent. A Pera despatch to the *Globe* says Bajazid has been retaken by the Turks.

SERVIA MARCHING TOWARDS.

The Serbian government is sending to the north-eastern frontier all the Serbian civil and military officers conversant with the Russian tongue. The opinion is gaining ground that the Russians are no longer aware of crossing the Danube between Turn-Severin and Giadova. It is thought possible that the Austrian Court might be induced to lead Eastern Serbia to the Russian troops, on condition that the other provinces were left to Emperor Francis Joseph's control.

A CHAT WITH THE CZAR.

Prince Milan was very kindly received by the Czar, who listened with great attention to his account of the difficulties in which Serbia is placed. The Czar assured Prince Milan that Serbia might always reckon on his sympathies. No opportunity seems to have been given Prince Milan to express himself directly, much less to receive any instructions, but according to information reaching Vienna the opinion of the Czar and his government still is that Serbia should not stir. As for any positive prohibition there can be no question of that, for by so doing Russia would take upon herself a responsibility she has been always careful to avoid.

MORE EXPLANATIONS TO THE PORT.

M. Cristie, the Serbian representative at Constantinople, has renewed his declarations of Serbia's neutrality. He denies that the Serbian government will allow the Russians to march through Serbia.

AUSTRIA TRUENS HER NOT.

Notwithstanding Serbian promises Austrian militia to the number of fifteen battalions have been called out and taken up a position at Negotin. The Serbian forces are now calculated to be really equal in number to the Turkish force at Widdin. Austrian intervention in Serbia was publicly discussed in Vienna last night as expected very shortly.

HAS NOT MOVED YET.

The statement that occupation of Turkish territory by Austrian troops is imminent is denied in official circles in Vienna. The mobilization of an army corps is also denied. A Vienna correspondent denies the report of the mobilization of the Serbian militia.

AUSTRIA'S HOUR FOR ACTION NIGH.

A Vienna despatch confirms the report that Russia has invited Austria to make military preparations for the purpose of preventing the Montenegrins from being utterly crushed. The Austrian Foreign Office is not inclined to move in the matter. The correspondent adds:—"Certain signs in Ministerial quarters, however, point to the probability that the moment is considered close at hand when further inaction on the part of Austria might unfavorably prejudice her future position in connection with the solution of the Oriental question."

ANOTHER VERSION.

The *Post's* despatch from Vienna says there has been considerable word splitting on the matter of Austrian military preparations. On to-day's Bourse an official representative of the government denied the statement which was first published by the *Ministerial rendement* that two army corps were about to be mobilized. The official *Abendpost*, however, did not contain any contradiction. It is known that large detachments have been watching the frontier since last year. Some increase in their number would suffice, especially if, as is semi-officially asserted to-night, no action but merely demonstration was intended.

FURTHER EXPLANATIONS.

The *Times* Vienna correspondent explains the origin of the rumors relative to the mobilization of Austrian troops, which almost caused a panic in Vienna yesterday. Every year he says since the commencement of the troubles on the Balkan and Croatian frontier, which extends 500 English miles, it has been occupied by four divisions of 25,000 men. All that has been done was to consult with Radich and Molinari about eventually placing these four divisions or two army corps on a war footing.

PROVIDING FOR CONTINGENCIES.

The time for doing this, however, was not fixed, being made dependent on the turn of events, such as a renewal of the Turco-Serbian war and the spread thereof to the neighborhood of the Austrian frontier when the comparatively weak condition of troops now guarding the frontier would be insufficient to protect it, and events might even arise which would force Austria to intervene for the protection of her own territory. In view of such contingencies preparatory measures for putting the four divisions on the frontier on a war footing have been taken. All rumors are reducible to this.

REINFORCEMENTS FOR DALMATIA.

A Berlin correspondent telegraphs that a military column in Vienna, of which General Molinari and Baron Von Rodich were present, it was resolved to strengthen the forces in Dalmatia by about 5,000.

AN IMPROBABLE REPORT.

A despatch from a Kustar correspondent dated June 19 says Suleiman Pacha has joined Ali Saib, and their united armies are marching upon Cetinje. This report is probably untrue, and must have been obtained from Turkish sources before the battle near Martonitz.

FURTHER FIGHTING.

The *Political Correspondence*, of Vienna, publishes a telegram dated Ostrook, June 20, stating that five pachas, commanding forty battalions, twenty guns and 5,000 cavalry, attacked the Montenegrin position near Ostrook on Sunday. Fighting has been proceeding uninterruptedly night and day until the present time. The Turks so far have not gained a foot. The telegram, however, contemplates the possibility of the Montenegrins being

finally compelled to give way. The Turks suffered immense losses during the last three days.

INCAPACITY OF THE YUKOVICS.

The general situation of the Montenegrins with General Vukovics, which was recently reported, seems to be well founded. A correspondent with the Montenegrins, telegraphing from Cetinje under date of June 19, admits that Suleiman Pacha occupied the strong position of Planinitsa unopposed owing to the incapacity of Vukovics, who, after he had decided no longer to oppose the retreating of Niesica, remained inactive until the Turks entered that place, instead of providing for the defence of Planinitsa.

RUSSIA COMING TO THE RESCUE.

Notwithstanding the odds against them the Montenegrins are making the gallant fight against them so great that there can be little hope of ultimate success except some of the Turkish troops now operating against them can be drawn off. The distress in Montenegro is likely to cause an important change in Russian strategy. The Czar is greatly concerned as to the fate of Montenegro, whose only chance appears to lie in the Russian marching across Serbia to Novi Bazar, whence they might fall on Mehmet Ali's rear.

HUNGARIAN PARLIAMENTARY ACTION.

In the Lower House of the Hungarian Diet yesterday Herr Simonyi announced the following interpellation:—"Does the government consider the Treaty of Paris broken by the action of Russia and Roumania, and does it not consider that it is now time to appeal to England and France under the triple treaty of 1856 to enforce the Treaty of Paris?"

THE GREEK NAVY.

The Greek Chamber of Deputies has passed the new military organization law. The Minister of Marine intends to present a bill for the organization of the navy.

ROUMANIA AND RUSSIA.

The Roumanian Senate is engaged discussing the new convention to be concluded with Russia relative to the co-operation of the Roumanian army in the war beyond the Danube.

TURKEY NEEDS EVERY PLASTER.

The Turkish Senate has not agreed to the reductions of the estimates voted by the Chamber of Deputies. The government consequently referred the budget back to the Deputies.

HOW THE CHRISTIAN DOGS BAY.

The Turkish Chamber of Deputies has decided by a large majority that it is advisable to postpone for the present the question of the admission of Christians into the army, they continuing to pay the exemption tax to the Deputies.

FRANCE MAKES A SPECIAL REQUEST.

A special Constantinople despatch to the *Globe* asserts that Mr. Layard, the British Ambassador to the Porte, has counselled the Sultan to make peace immediately. All the Ministers, except Redif Pacha, Minister of War, have agreed.

IT STILL CONTINUES.

Canonading continues at Rusechuk. The Russian battery has been dismantled at Sibosia.

THE PRESS IN TURKEY.

The *Levant Herald*, a newspaper printed in English at Constantinople, has been suspended. This is the second time since the war.

THE GERMAN MINISTER TO TURKEY.

Relative to reports concerning the action of the Prince Von Bismarck at Constantinople, the *North-German Gazette* states positively that Germany has not departed from its attitude of reserve relative to the Eastern question.

ADVERSE TO ENGLISHMEN.

A military correspondent at Bucharest telegraphs that all military attaches except English have gone to the front. Unfortunately officers of the headquarters staff are an English military attaché was so received by the Grand Duke as to render his remaining with the Russian army very uncertain.

ENGLISHMEN TO LEAVE THE KHERVIA'S SERVICE.

Despatches from Alexandria represent that the English government has ordered Mackillop Pacha and other British officers in the Khedive's service to resign.

ALEXIS AT FLORENTI.

A special from Piojesti announces that the Grand Duke Alexis has arrived there.

EASTERN YACHT CLUB.

ANNUAL REGATTA AT MARBLEHEAD.
[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]
Boston, June 21, 1877.

The annual regatta of the Eastern Yacht Club occurred off Marblehead to-day, in the presence of a large number of invited guests and others specially interested in aquatic sports. Promptly on time, at eleven A. M., the signal for the start was sounded, and a few minutes later the start was made. The course sailed was from the stakeboat off Marblehead harbor, leaving Halfway Rock to the starboard hand, Harding's bell buoy on the starboard hand, Egg Rock on the starboard hand and Big Rock Stakes on the port hand. At 11h. 15m. the various boats entered the stakeboat in the following order by classes:—

FIRST CLASS SCHOONER YACHTS.			
Name.	Owner.	H. M. S. ment.	Measure.
Magie.	C. V. Whitton.	11 57	80 25
Halcion.	George H. Bagge.	11 58	79 25
Brenda.	James L. Little.	11 57	81 30
Foam.	A. D. Boardman.	11 58	78 10
Acala.	George H. Bagge.	11 59	60 00

SECOND CLASS SCHOONER YACHTS.			
Name.	Owner.	H. M. S. ment.	Measure.
Romance.	V. C. Con. Amory.	11 58	55 00
Fearless.	Eben B. Phillips.	11 59	54 15
Latona.	J. L. Putnam.	11 59	55 00

THIRD CLASS SLOOP YACHTS.			
Name.	Owner.	H. M. S. ment.	Measure.
Madcap.	Walter C. Cabot.	11 56	42 00
Wayward.	Richd. Con. Sears.	11 55	42 20

The wind at the start was light and variable, blowing from the southwest, and for about a mile or two from the stake the Magie was perceptibly ahead of all the others, the *Halcion* coming second, *Brenda* third, and *Foam* fourth, closely followed by the *Azules*, *Romance*, *Fearless* and *Latona*.

As the sloop yachts started quite irregularly they got considerably out of their course, but the *Wayward*, although entered last, caught the breeze splendidly, keeping almost even for a mile or more with the first competitor, the *Magie*, and finally crossed her.

The whole distance of the course was exactly twenty-eight and one-quarter miles, or twenty-nine miles in the aggregate.

THE HONESTY FIRST.			
Name.	Owner.	H. M. S. ment.	Measure.
Magie.	C. V. Whitton.	3 21	4 10 34
Halcion.	George H. Bagge.	4 07	4 39 30
Foam.	A. D. Boardman.	4 29	4 27 22
Brenda.	James L. Little.	4 41	4 31 32 1/2
Azules.	George H. Bagge.	4 52	4 38 28
Latona.	J. L. Putnam.	4 56	4 39 20
Romance.	V. C. Con. Amory.	5 02	4 48 05
Fearless.	Eben B. Phillips.	5 02	4 48 05
Madcap.	Walter C. Cabot.	5 02	4 48 05

AN ILLINOIS SCANDAL.

CHARGES AGAINST OFFICIALS OF THE STATE HOME FOR SOLDIERS' ORPHANS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

Chicago, June 21, 1877.
There now exists a good deal of surprise and comment in this State, occasioned by the publication of a letter in the *Hill Countryman* from Mrs. John Sweeney, wife of Dr. Sweeney, a farmer trustee of the Home, in which she was the author of the article which appeared in the *Chicago Tribune* of the 25th ult., in which were made the most serious charges of official fraud, mismanagement and ill-treatment of children in the Home, as well as the immoral atmosphere surrounding the entire institution. Mrs. Sweeney says she felt it her duty to bring the matter before the public, through the press, hoping that the new Board just appointed by Governor Calumet would reform themselves upon the condition of the Home and make it in reality what it is in name, to the benefit of children who are now inmates. An honest, impartial inquiry will reveal the fact that there has been no misrepresentation of the misdeeds of the Home, and that the immoral influences surrounding it and the unchristian manner in which the children have been treated for several years past. A short time after the letter was published Mrs. Sweeney went in person to Governor Calumet and gave her reasons for making war upon the institution, and the immoral conduct of certain officials which had at one time made the Home a place of infamy, and the inmates of the home, half sick and maimed.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS

From All Parts of the World.

GERMAN COOLNESS.

France Warned that Bismarck is Watching De Broglie.

SIMON'S ELOQUENT APPEAL.

A Defence by MacMahon's President of the Council.

Withdrawal of a Cabinet Bill in the English Parliament.

Prince of Wales and a Brilliant Company Dine with General Grant.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

LONDON, June 22, 1877.

The *Herald* correspondent at Berlin telegraphs that the relations between Germany and France are increasing in coolness, so much that the reserve is perceptible in all the communications from the former Power. It is stated that Prince Hohenlohe, German Ambassador at Paris, has recently been instructed, restricting his social intimacy with President MacMahon's entourage, ordering him to hold aloof from the clerical cliques and their *dames d'Etat*. The German government, despite the pacific assurances of the Duc Decazes, continues to mistrust the clerical-monarchical tendency of De Broglie's Cabinet.

A WARNING IN TIME.

Although no sign of a serious storm are yet apparent, it is clear the French Ministers ought to pay close attention to Germany's diffident reserve and accept it as a warning.

GRANT DINES WITH THE PRINCE OF WALES.

At a dinner given last night the Prince of Wales was present, attended by Major General Sir Dighton Probyn, Controller of his household. Sir Grant sat on the right of the Prince and Mrs. Pierpont on the left. Mrs. Grant sat opposite the Prince, having the Duke of Richmond on her right and Mr. Pierpont on her left. Mesdames Grant and Pierpont were the only ladies present.

A GALAXY OF TURKS.

The other guests were the Turkish, Austrian, German, French, Italian and Russian Ambassadors; the Dukes of Argyll, Wellington and Westminister; the Marquises of Salisbury, Hertford and Carnarvon; Earl Granville and Manvers, Lord Cairnes, Manners and Houghton, also Sir Stamford Northcote; Mr. Crook, Home Secretary; Mr. Gawnthorne Hardy, Mr. Hoppin, Mr. Beckwith and Jesse Grant.

JULIUS SIMON'S JUSTIFICATION.

In the French Senate at Versailles yesterday M. Jules Simon, recently President of the Council, spoke in justification of the late Ministry. He said complaints respecting his conduct of public business were more pretextual. The real cause of the fall of his Ministry was that it had been in harmony with the republican majority. M. Simon declared he was pleased to see the rules of parliamentary government trampled under foot with terrible unceremoniousness. The present proposal for the dissolution of the Chamber was intended to complete the ruin of parliamentary government.

A DUNE APPEAL.

He appealed to the Duke de Broglie to repudiate his intention of setting up official candidates and to disavow the disgraceful language of papers which proposed to sweep away the Republic. He concluded that the Ministers would not and could not be bona-fide, but were neither legitimists nor orleanists. They were an ambiguous government, and the Republic would finally triumph. (There was applause which lasted several minutes.)

DE BROGLIE DEFENDS THE MINISTRY.

The Duke de Broglie demonstrated that the proposal for dissolution was not contrary to the constitution. He said:—"President MacMahon is in harmony with the tendencies of the majority of the Senate. Do not abandon him." In reference to the charge that the Ministers are not republicans, the Duke said they kept within the spirit of the constitution. In reference to other accusations he said the Ministers were sincerely attached to the Church, but they disavowed no principle of public law. None of them desired to compromise the country in religious intrigues or war on religious questions. He concluded:—"The country will not hesitate between President MacMahon and the Dictator of Bordeaux, the chief of the radical army."

The debate was adjourned until to-morrow.

VICTOR HUGO'S VOICE IN THE SENATE.

The discussion upon the report of the Bureau in favor of the dissolution of the Chamber of Deputies was begun in the Senate yesterday. Victor Hugo, in a long speech, pointed out the importance of the Senate in a conflict between two powers of the State.

A THREATENED DEED.

In the Chamber of Deputies Baroche, de Saint-Paul, Bonaparte, asked M. Leon Renault whether, in consideration of the payment of a million francs, he had undertaken to facilitate the entrance of the Count de Chambord as King into Paris in 1875. M. Renault denied the accusation. There was great excitement in the Chamber over this incident. It is believed M. Renault has sent M. de Saint-Paul a challenge.

VOTING SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS TO THE MINISTERS.

The Chamber subsequently refused to vote direct taxes, but unanimously voted supplementary grants to the Ministry of War, the reporter of the Budget Committee observing that although the Chambers refused to pass any vote which would imply confidence in the government, it was disposed to vote all that was necessary for the conduct of the public service.

NON-PAID PARTISAN AND ROYALIST DIAGNOSIS.

A despatch from Paris states that since the opening of the debates the platform of the Cabinet seems more and more narrowed. The royalists will remain with the Cabinet, but the Bonapartists immediately after the dissolution, it is said, will advocate the rule of President MacMahon till 1880, but will demand an appeal to the people after the expiration of his term of office.

A NAPOLEON WITH THE LEFT.

Prince Jerome Napoleon voted in favor of the Left's order of the day in the Chamber of Deputies on Tuesday.

MONEY FOR PUBLIC WORKS.

A Ministerial decree authorizes the issue of long dated Treasury bonds of 500f., bearing interest of 3p. 75, the amount to be applied to meet obligations for public works.

THE SCHOOLS AT ST. MARY'S.

The United States schoolship St. Mary's, Commander Pythian, from New London May 29, has arrived at Lisbon, Portugal.